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International Psychology Bulletin

Research article submissions: The IPB publishes peer-reviewed research articles that deal with issues related to international psychology. The review process takes approximately two months. The manuscripts can be up to 1500 words and should be submitted to Dr. Senel Poyrazli at poyrazli@psu.edu. The manuscript must be written in APA style described in the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (5th ed., 2001). Specifically, please pay attention to the following:

- Use Times New Roman font if possible.
- Please do not use electronic style sheets, forced section breaks, or automatic footnotes.
- On the first page of the manuscript, include the title of the manuscript and names and affiliation of the authors.
- On this page, you should also indicate the contact person, their e-mail, and phone number.
- Please make sure that authors’ names or any identifying information is not included in the manuscript, with the exception of the title page.
- Avoid figures if possible.
- Cite your sources within the manuscript based on the APA style.
- List your references at the end of the paper based on the APA style.
- Present tables at the end of the manuscript, after references, each on a separate page.

To learn more about the APA style, refer to http://apastyle.apa.org. If you don’t have access to the APA publication manual, you may want to get a recent journal article published by one of the APA journals and try to familiarize yourself with the APA style through this method.
A Message from Uwe P. Gielen
2008 President of APA Division 52

The Summer of 2008 is shaping up to be a summer of international and national psychology conferences, such as the 3rd International Conference on the Teaching of Psychology (ICPT-2008) in St. Petersburg, Russia (July 12-16), the annual conference of the International Council of Psychologists—also in St. Petersburg (July 15-18), the quadrennial 29th International Congress of Psychology in Berlin, Germany (July 20-25), and many more.

A good number of Division 52 members are scheduled to give presentations at the two aforementioned conferences in Russia. To give just one example: Michael J. Stevens will discuss the “Education and Training of International Psychologists” at the opening session of the ICPT-2008, signaling that International Psychology is increasingly being recognized as an important area of training, pedagogy, inquiry, and theorizing.

Similarly, the very thick Program of the International Congress of Psychology in Berlin lists presentations by many Division 52 members, ranging from the history of international psychology to the development and scope of psychology in different regions of the world. Other members are presenting more technically oriented papers contributing to progress in the manifold research areas now coming under the heading of psychology. The thousands of contributions to the conference suggest that more than ever, psychology is spreading its tentacles in academia as a linkage discipline. In this context, the International Congress of Psychology will provide an excellent opportunity for its participants to assess the state of psychology as a wide-ranging discipline taught and practiced around the globe.

The progressive internationalization of psychology can also be seen in a number of other ways. For instance, the group that used to be called the American Psychological Society bills itself nowadays as the Association for Psychological Science (APS). The word “American” was deleted from its name in order to indicate the increasingly international ambitions of this association.

The June-July 2008 issue of APS’s newsletter, Observer, contains an interesting article by Reinhold Kliegl in which he documents the increasing tendency of psychological scientists to collaborate across national borders. He cites, in this context, a study by SCImago (2007) that tracked the percentage of articles in Psychological Science, Psychological Review, Psychological Bulletin, Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, and Psychonomic Bulletin & Review that were co-authored by multi-country teams. Aggregating across this array of impressive journals, SCImago’s publication demonstrated a linear increase of such articles between 1999 and 2006. Whereas in 1999, 15 percent of all articles were published by a team of authors from at least two countries, the corresponding number in 2006 had already climbed to 35 percent. This means that in a mere seven years, the percentage of multi-country author teams had more than doubled.

Of course, our division is trying to keep pace with these rapid developments. This may be seen, for instance, at the forthcoming APA conference. Our Program Chairs, Wade Pickren and Ayse Ciftci, have put together an exciting Division 52 Program that will include events taking place either at Boston’s Convention and Exhibition Center or at our Hospitality Suite in the Boston Sheraton Hotel that will be open to members and other conference attendees for three days. More details about the respective programs at the Convention Center and the Suite can be found elsewhere in this issue, and they are also included in the Division’s Announcements at http://rvelayo.com/Div52Announcements.

There is another way in which Division 52 is aiming to support the internationalization of psychology. Under the leadership of our hard-working IPB editor Senel Poyrazli, a divisional ad-hoc committee has been formed to discuss with APA the possibility that the division might begin publishing a journal in the not-so-distant future. In Boston, the divisional Board of Directors will be asked to take a close look at the pros and cons of a publication offer presented to us by APA. There are, of course, many financial ramifications deriving from the APA proposal that the Board of Directors needs to discuss. It would be a great day for Division 52 if it would be possible to join some of the other APA divisions that are already publishing their respective journals under APA auspices.

In the meanwhile I am looking forward to seeing many of you in Russia, Germany, and/or Boston. Enjoy your summer while staying involved with international psychology!

References
Division 52 Election Results

Dear Members of APA Division 52,

It is my honor and pleasure to announce the results of the Division 52 elections:

DANNY WEDDING
2009 President-Elect, 2010 President

MICHAEL STEVENS
2009-2011 Treasurer

I want to extend my warm congratulations to our election winners. We are indeed fortunate to have Danny and Michael continue to serve our Division, but in new roles. I personally look forward to working closely with them in the year(s) ahead. They will have many opportunities to influence the course of the Division and international psychology. We could not be in better hands.

I also want to thank Ani Ka layjian and Janet Sigal for running for office. I hope they will stand for election to the Board again and encourage them to continue their active involvement in the Division.

Kind regards to all,

Uwe Gielen, PhD
2008 President

APA Division of International Psychology
Midwinter Board Meeting

Thursday March 13 and
Friday March 14, 2008
Boston Park Plaza Hotel – Whittier Room
Boston, MA

UNAPPROVED MEETING MINUTES


Absent: Norm Abeles, Fred Bemak, Thema Bryant-Davis, Joan Chrisler, Lynn Collins, John Davis, Eros DeSouza, Rene Goodstein, John Lewis, Robert Ostermann, Joy Rice, Chalmers Thompson, Oksana Yakushko

Guests: Matthew Constable, Artemis Pipinelli, Janet Sigal, Robert Sternberg, EPA XO Arnold L. Glass, and the EPA Board

1. President Gielen called the meeting to order at 1:00 pm with a round robin of Board members, chairs and co-chairs.

2. A motion was made and passed unanimously to approve the minutes from the 2007 APA convention.

3. Past President’s Report. Stevens discussed advocacy issues and his survey of division members regarding the advocacy structures that exist and possible additions. He recommends that existing committees work more closely with the Public Interest Directorate (Annie Toro). He also recommended that we establish an ad hoc Advocacy Committee should the division decide to become more engaged in advocacy work than at present. He raised the question whether we should establish a section with the International Society of Clinical Psychology. Bylaw issues need to be reviewed regarding how to model having a section within the division. Models from other divisions were detailed. This issue will be discussed as an action item. Stevens was a keynote speaker at a conference on internationalizing the psychology curriculum at St. Francis College and will be a featured speaker on this topic at a joint symposium this summer in St. Petersburg. Stevens was also involved in an interdivisional networking initiative with Division 17; with a speaker exchange with the Society for Cross Cultural Research; a symposia with ICP; and will present at the Asociacion Guatemala Psicologa in an effort to facilitate a bilateral relationship.

4. President’s Report: Gielen views the division as being “in good shape.” New topics that are under review include: the proposed journal for the division; new meeting location for the division’s midwinter meeting; int’l society for clinical psychology as a section of the division. He encouraged a focus on membership as we continue to be under 1,000 members (Kalayjian clarified that there is some discrepancy between division records and the APA’s statistics). The international program at EPA was discussed including an invited address by Herbert Kelman and some innovative formats for involving interested people with international psychology. UGBA was given for the first time this year. Gielen presented

8. Awards, Division. Stevens reviewed the division’s international awards. A call has gone out for nominations. Nominations have been received and others are anticipated. Ann raised the question of whether prior nominees can be included in subsequent years. This is the prerogative of the committee. June 1 is the deadline.

9. Fellows. O’Roark stated there was one nominee this year. The process of review was described. There are four current fellows Horne, Heppner, Jacobs and Pickren. O’Roark will be stepping down as chair of this committee. She proposed that we recognize the new fellows in the convention hospitality suite. O’Roark also recommended an archival record be established. Takoooshian will serve as the interim chair until August and will then become chair of the Fellows Committee. O’Roark will serve on the APA Fellows Committee.

10. Finance Committee. Kalayjian shared that we are stable and prosperous. In the last three years the division profited a net of $3000. The 2008 budget was detailed and discussed by Kalayjian. Assets are $63,650. Kalayjian clarified that she does not have a checking account for the division. APA has to process receipts and cut checks. She suggested that additional funds should be invested in membership activities. Funding for a new brochure should be available. It was suggested that at each meeting, board members are given brochures to disseminate. Wedding agreed to download the brochure from the website and have new copies produced and available for the current Board meeting. Stevens suggested that committees could submit proposals for creative projects to promote the division. Grenwald supported the proposal. O’Roark formally proposed that the officers and committee chairs submit requests to the finance committee for budgetary needs for the year ahead. Stevens seconded the motion. The motion was approved. Mann offered to distribute a Word copy of the brochure with the help of Kalayjian, Grenwald and Meir. Pickren raised question of greater financial support for immigration as a topic for the division. The board approved the budget report unanimously.

11. Historian/Archives. Hogan expressed appreciation to Gottsegen and Mann for their work on the handbook. He indicated that all our division minutes are now complete. Several obituaries were published in the American Psychologist. Hogan requested that board members not dispose of Division 52 documents without first informing him so that he can develop a complete archive.

12. ICFW. The written committee report was submitted by J. Chirsler and discussed.

13. Membership. There was no report submitted on membership. Gielen will contact Lewis to clarify his role. Pickren suggested that since several members will be
attending major int’l meetings that we have a divisional presence at the meetings in Berlin, St. Petersburg and in Guatemala consisting of dissemination of brochures and possible hospitality suites.

14. Nominations/Elections. Stevens reported on the upcoming elections for 2009, president-elect (2009) and treasurer (2009-2011). He noted that 759 of our members were eligible to propose nominations and we received only 19 ballots. Discussion ensued re the low rate of nominations. O’Roark suggested that the committee ask board members for nominations. Hogan raised the question whether this low rate indicated diminished interest in the activities of the division. Poyrazli asked whether ballots could include more than two nominees. According to our bylaws, this should be possible if we have enough nominees. Ballots for the upcoming elections will be sent out by APA and the nominees’ statements will be available on line.

15. Program. Pickren described the Division 52 program for the convention. He reported that the number of submissions to the division proportionately outdistances the other divisions. He thanked division members who served as reviewers. Many international persons will be on the program. The executive committee meeting will be held on Wednesday evening preceding the convention. The presidential address is scheduled for 11 am Saturday. Poster session chairs are expected to greet presenters and invite their participation/membership in the division. Receptions with Fulbright scholars should be attended. Ciftci spoke about the hospitality suite. There was discussion of how to best plan for giving awards. Members agreed that additional time in the hospitality suite is needed to do justice to the awardees. Given the status of our finances, the possibility of a third day for the hospitality suite was considered.

16. Action Item: APA Journal Publishing. Poyrazli provided the background on the efforts to develop an international mental health journal task force. APA has proposed a title of “Global Mental Health.” APA will cover the cost of publishing the journal initially. When the journal makes a profit, APA will split the revenue 50/50. The cost to members was outlined by Poyrazli. Discussion touched on what benefit there would be to the division. A journal would add to visibility and perhaps membership. Gielen defined three issues: finances, scope and editorship. Regarding finances, can division members independently choose to have a subscription? Discussion focused on whether the proposed journal will be an APA journal, not a division journal. Poyrazli will clarify this issue. The draft document should be reviewed by a legal consultant; Jessie Rabin was recommended as the consultant by Pickren. Proposals for the editor’s honorarium were discussed. Consultation with Jessie Rabin was suggested and Gielen indicated that we not propose a specific amount but rather negotiate for a higher number than what is proposed. Regarding scope: the question of who will be the target audience was raised by Hogan. Members questioned whether a focus on mental health is too narrow given the interests of the division members. It was noted that IAAP is expected to produce a new journal on global mental health. Other possible titles were explored which are more broad in scope. A straw vote was taken and the board unanimously voted in favor of a journal of broader scope. Regarding the selection of an editor: the division will have involvement in the selection, as per the agreement. It was clarified that the proposal is for an EPF journal. Additional thoughts can be forwarded to the journal committee.

17. Early Career Professionals. Salmberg reminded the board that the student committee and the early career committee have separated. Goals of the ECP committee were reviewed. Surveys were conducted and are summarized in the ECP report. Results include suggestions for an ECP meeting at the hospitality suite; working more closely with the early career section of the APA; having a presentation at the EPA; developing an email list; establishing a subcommittee structure; and identifying someone to help build a website. Salmberg will consult with Mann on the website platform.

18. Mentoring. Kalayjian indicated that we need a few more mentors for our mentees. With the assistance of Salmberg, Kalayjian conducted a survey and results indicate that the mentoring project is successful.

19. TOPSS (Teachers of Psychology in Secondary Schools) presentation. McCormick exhibited the power point presentation on international psychology designed for high school students interested in psychology. Stevens, Velayo and Constable contributed to developing the presentation. The power point was presented to the Board for review. McCormick will share this presentation with individual Board members as well as have it posted on the division’s website. There is also a longer version that can be used for other venues and for other audiences. It will also be posted on the web.
20. International Society for Clinical Psychology: discussion. Stevens reviewed the background of the interest in this society seeking a sponsor within APA. Their governing board chose Division 52 over Division 12. Their membership must now approve the proposal. Division 52 has a task force to explore both the process and implications of developing a section within the division. In order to create this section, a change is needed within our divisional bylaws. Likely the ISCP will want certain autonomy within the division. The advantages to visibility and membership were highlighted in the discussion. Wedding and Gottsegen described their experience as members of ISCP. A number of questions will need to be addressed including: Will their members need to be members of 52? How will having a section relate to program time at the convention? Will there be a Board position for ISCP? Denmark described how subsections of Division 12 are organized. O’Roark described the relationship between ICP and IAAP. The TF will continue to clarify bylaw issues. They will draft documents to bring before the Board. A suggestion was made to approve the principle of the division having sections. It was passed unanimously. Pickren and Stevens clarified that the TF would first deal with the idea of sections, generically and then deal with individual proposals individually. Gielen charged the TF with: first dealing with sections and then second, addressing ISCP in particular.

21. Midwinter Meeting, 2009. Collins’s proposal to diversify the location for midwinter meetings was introduced by Stevens. The idea is to represent int’l psychology in various places and to promote opportunities for membership. Concern was raised about the timing of the proposed locations which are relatively late in the spring. It was noted that the international program will continue at EPA regardless of where we hold the midwinter meeting. The pros and cons of holding the midwinter meeting in conjunction with the multicultural conference were discussed. Gottsegen proposed that a fourth possibility (in addition to Collins’s suggestions) could be the EPA next year in Pittsburgh. An extraordinary discussion followed regarding whether or not Pittsburgh was in the Midwest. O’Roark suggested the southeastern psychological association as an alternative due to concerns of the risk to eastern membership of moving the meeting. A straw poll was taken: multicultural summit= 2; swa=2; wsa=0; mwa=1; sea=11. The clear preference was for the southeastern.

22. UGBA. Gielen described the award and the first recipient(s) of the award. IPB, the office of international affairs (OIA) and IAAP will post notices regarding the award. He thanked the committee members for their contributions. Goodstein will continue in her role as chair.

23. Communications/Publications. Gielen discussed the book series, “International Psychology.” Following Erlbaum, Taylor and Francis is the new owner/publisher. Though there was a brief hiatus in the change in publisher, Takooshian indicated that it is now ‘full speed ahead.’ Takooshian took a straw poll of those interested in publishing in the area of int’l psychology. Send a note to Takooshian or Gielen if you are interested. Pickren is looking for suggestions of international psychologists (with particular interest in non-European psychologists) for a series ‘Pioneers in Psychology.’ Gielen mentioned the video on int’l psychologists that Kuriansky is producing. A screening of the video will be part of the EPA international program.

24. Curriculum/Training. Grenwald described the division’s work with the Division 2 task force on internationalizing the teaching of psychology. There are plans for joint convention programming. Velayo set up an on-line discussion opportunity regarding internationalizing the psychology curriculum. He mentioned the possibility of a web page on internationalizing the curriculum. For 2009 a continuing education workshop is being developed for the convention by McCormick on this topic. Ken Elliot, Secretary General of ICP, will facilitate a joint presentation in St. Petersburg. Plans for a resource guide are in the works. Velayo followed up with the idea of adding it to the website. Additional ideas for the website were mentioned. Updates of the document from the APA TF have been followed by Velayo. Stevens added that in addition to Division 2, Division 17 is also interested in collaborative efforts in curriculum and training. Richmond suggested that we have a presence at NITOP saying that there is intense interest in international topics. Pickren suggested developing an introductory textbook on international psychology.

25. Ethics. Rubin described progress on establishing a relationship between the division ethics liaison officer and the APA’s Office of Ethics. Together with Stephen Behnke, the director of the Office of Ethics, Rubin will be chairing a convention program exploring the ethical dilemmas of international psychologists, “International Ethics Rounds.”
26. TF on Immigration. Yakushko and Bemak’s written report is in the agenda booklet.

27. Information Clearinghouse. Stevens’ written report is in the agenda booklet.

28. IPB. Poyrazli reported that the Bulletin is doing well. Short research articles are welcome. The acceptance rate is approximately 50%. A question of how to access previous issues was raised. It was suggested to have a TF to collect earlier versions in order to create a database that could be archived and accessed on the web. Hogan is a resource on this and together with Velayo will organize past issues and determine what issues are then missing from the archive. They will alert the Board and request copies to complete the record. Then, an electronic archive can be entered.

29. Liaison to CIRP. Chrisler’s written report is in the agenda booklet. Gielen highlighted several points. Chrisler will not be able to attend the next CIRP meeting. Denmark will attend in her place.

30. Liaison, International. Meir reported on the enrollment and retention of international affiliates. Names will be entered on the website to identify and acknowledge these members. She will send certificates and CD’s of the Division Handbook to the int’l affiliates. Meir emphasized the importance of adopting a psychologist from abroad as an effort to be inclusive. The use of web resources to keep abreast of the names and locations of our int’l affiliates was discussed.

31. Outreach. McCormick discussed TOPSS; her written report is in the agenda booklet.

32. Public Interest/UN. Denmark’s written report is included in the agenda booklet. The 1st Annual Psychology Day at the United Nations was a major success. She discussed the UN program for the APA convention co-sponsored by CIRP.

33. Student Award: Kracen was appointed to take over for Ostermann to head the committee.

34. Student Committee. Mann’s written report is included in the agenda booklet. The student website has been completely redesigned. Mann exhibited the new site for the Board.

35. Trauma. Kalayjian’s written report is included in the agenda booklet. Missions to Darfur and Armenia are planned. Five representatives will go to Darfur. At the present time no NGO’s are allowed into Armenia. Kalayjian asked the Board members to consider making donations. Gielen thanked Kalayjian for her courage and contributions.

36. Webmaster’s Report. Velayo’s written report is in the agenda booklet. Items in word format are requested for the web. Velayo encouraged committee chairs to produce updates and members share photos of events for the website. He also indicated the need for support for those working on the website. Are there ways to provide additional compensation for the webmasters? Kalayjian motioned adding $500 to the website line item. The motion was unanimously approved.

Adjournment. Gielen thanked the Board for their contributions and specifically acknowledged Stevens for his assistance during a time that Gielen had some health problems. The Board also congratulated Gielen. The meeting was adjourned at 12:30 pm.

Respectfully submitted,
Neal Rubin, Secretary

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**SUBMISSION DEADLINES**

**International Psychology Bulletin**

For smaller articles (op-ed, comments, suggestions etc.), submit up to 200 words. Longer articles (e.g., Division reports) can be up to 1500 words and should be submitted to Dr. Senel Poyrazli at poyrazli@psu.edu. Submission Deadlines: Spring issue March 31, Summer issue June 30, Fall issue September 15, and Winter issue December 15.
Announcement and Criteria for the Ursula Gielen Global Psychology Book Award

The mission of Division 52 is to advance psychology internationally as a science and profession, and through education and advocacy. In support of this mission, the Ursula Gielen Global Psychology Book Award is presented to the author(s) or editor(s) of a recent book that makes the greatest contribution to psychology as an international discipline and profession, or more specifically, the degree to which the book adds to our understanding of global phenomena and problems from a psychological point of view. Examples include psychological interventions at the micro- and macro-levels, multinational organizations, questions of mental health, pedagogy, peace and war, gender roles, contributions of indigenous psychologies to global psychology, textbooks that integrate theory, research and practice from around the globe, edited volumes integrating contributions from scholars around the world, and overviews of international and global psychology.

Inclusions and Exclusions
Nominations may include authored or edited volumes in any language. All submissions must be accompanied by a 2-page letter in English making a case for the book’s potential contribution to global psychology. Copyright must be 2007. Nominations may not include fiction and biographies.

Procedures
All nominations, accompanied by the 2-page letter, and three copies of the book, must be made by September 1, 2008, and sent to:
Renée Goodstein, Ph.D.
Chair, Ursula Gielen Global Psychology Book Award
Psychology Department
St. Francis College
180 Remsen Street
Brooklyn, NY 11201
USA
(718) 489-5437
e-mail: rgoodstein@stfranciscollege.edu

Criteria
In judging the contribution of each book, the following set of guidelines may be considered:
1. How creative and novel are the ideas expressed in the book?
2. How large and significant a contribution does the book make to psychology as a global discipline and profession?
3. Are the book’s contents international or global in nature?
4. Is the book scientifically rigorous and logically sound? Are its theoretical bases well supported and translatable into sound and ethical practice?
5. What is the literary quality of the work? Is it interestingly and well written? Is the audience for whom it is written explicitly stated and does it reach that audience?
6. Does the book maintain a clear focus on psychology as a science and practice?

Committee Members
Renée Goodstein, Ph.D., Chair
Florence L. Denmark, Ph.D.
Juris G. Draguns, Ph.D.
Michael J. Stevens, Ph.D.
Harold Takooshian, Ph.D.
Richard S. Velayo, Ph.D.

Authorized Announcement and Criteria for the Ursula Gielen Global Psychology Book Award.

The May 2008 Issue of Interpersonal Acceptance (Newsletter of the International Society for Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection) is now available. Click the link to view or print this issue of the ISIPAR Newsletter. We hope you enjoy and profit from it!
Division 52 International Committee for Women Report
August, 2008

Joan C. Chrisler, Chair
jcchr@conncoll.edu

- ICFW will hold its annual meeting on Thursday, August 14, 2008, at 3 pm in the Division 52 Hospitality Suite. New members are welcome to join us. We will again meet jointly with the Global Issues Committee of Division 35, which has resulted in productive collaborations in the past. Our programming and goals overlap substantially, and it is likely that we will continue to meet jointly in the future.

- ICFW spends a substantial proportion of its annual meeting discussing possibilities for future programming, and members volunteer to move forward with symposium and paper proposals. Of those ideas discussed at our August 2007 meeting, we are aware that the following programs have been accepted for the 2008 convention. This list may not be comprehensive. 2008 programs include:
  - Symposium: Responding to Violence Against Women and Girls in Darfur. This symposium will be chaired by Kathryn Norsworthy. Presenters include Dorothy Margos, Thema Bryant-Davis, Corann Okorodudu, and Priscilla Dass-Brailsford.
  - Symposium: Northern Ireland: Psychological Impact of Violence and Strategies for Peace. This symposium was organized by Sheila Pfafflin and will focus on the continuing psychological impact of violence, approaches for reducing the impact of violence, and strategies for facilitating peace. Presenters are likely to include Orla Muldoon of the University of Limerick, Marie Breen Smyth of the University of Wales, Neil Ferguson of Liverpool Hope University, and Maurice Stringer of the University of Ulster.
  - Roundtable: “Psychology in Translation: The Personal and Professional Challenges of American Trained International Psychologists. Jill Bloom is the chair of this program, and participants include Tamiko Mogami, Sayaka Machizawa, and Denisa Husarva.
  - Lynn Collins also organized several symposia on international issues, which she submitted to Division 12’s program.

- A notice of the meeting was sent to everyone on our current mailing list to notify them of the meeting time and to invite them to contribute to the development of the agenda. The above list of programs was included in the e-mail message in order to encourage attendance.

- I want to take this opportunity to thank Carol Enns and Joy Rice for their support and assistance as I transitioned into my new role as Chair of ICFW. I look forward to an interesting committee meeting, and I will keep the EC apprised as we embark on new projects.

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Call for Division 52 Fellows 2009

Members of APA and its Division 52, www.InternationalPsychology.net, are now invited to nominate others or themselves for election as a fellow of Division 52, based on "unusual and outstanding contributions" to international psychology. Phone or write soon for a packet of forms for APA, and our Division's 15 criteria. This year all completed materials must be submitted by 5 pm Monday, 1 December 2008 -- including the nominee's vita, personal statement, and endorsements from 3 current APA fellows. At least 2 of the 3 endorsers must be a fellow of Division 52. (Those who are already a fellow of another APA division can ask about a streamlined nomination procedure.)

For more information, contact:
Harold Takooshian, Division 52 Fellows Chair
Email: takoosh@aol.com
Phone 212-636-6393

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Call for Papers

International Psychology Bulletin (APA Division 52)

We are accepting research manuscripts to be published in 2009 and 2010. Submitted papers will be subjected to a peer-review process. Please e-mail your manuscripts to the editor Dr. Senel Poyrazli at poyrazli@psu.edu. To review a copy of the Bulletin, please visit http://www.internationalpsychology.net
## 2008 American Psychological Association Convention
### Division 52-International Psychology Hospitality Suite Program

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>August 14 (Thursday)</th>
<th>August 15 (Friday)</th>
<th>August 16 (Saturday)</th>
<th>August 17 (Sunday)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9am</td>
<td>Student Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Conversation Hour: Internationalizing the Curriculum. Gloria Grenwald &amp; Richard Velayo</td>
<td>Conversation Hour: Recent Development in Italian Psychology or Recent Development in European Psychology. Anna Laura Comunian</td>
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<tr>
<td>11am</td>
<td>Nothing scheduled</td>
<td>Division 52 Presidential Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>12pm</td>
<td>Conversation Hour: International psychology Mercedes McCormick, Matthew Constable, Richard Velayo, &amp; Michael Stevens</td>
<td>Conversation hour: The Transnational Professional’s Challenges &amp; Opportunities Mercedes McCormick, Mark Leach, Robyn Long, &amp; Senel Poyrazli</td>
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<tr>
<td>1pm</td>
<td>Conversation Hour: Helping a Psychologist help others in Haiti: A Team Effort across the waters. Zev B. Beitchman</td>
<td>Aging Committee Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>2pm</td>
<td>Nothing scheduled: APA Presidential address in the main program</td>
<td>Disaster, Violence, and Mass Trauma Committee Meeting</td>
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<td>3pm</td>
<td>International Committee for Women (ICFW) Mentoring Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Gielen Prize: James Georgas</td>
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<tr>
<td>4pm</td>
<td>Conversation hour: Political violence and the peace process in Northern Ireland Sheila M. Pfafflin</td>
<td>Current Fellows Session Division 52 Awards</td>
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<tr>
<td>5pm</td>
<td>Division 52 Social Hour</td>
<td>Social hour: Meet and greet- International Scholars</td>
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For questions, please e-mail Ayse Ciftci, Ph.D. at ayse@purdue.edu.
The term child maltreatment is a general term used to describe all forms of child abuse and neglect. In the United States, defining child maltreatment primarily on the basis of its outcomes or potential outcomes, the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) defines child abuse and neglect (maltreatment) in detail as: "at a minimum, any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker, which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation, or an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm (child maltreatment, n.d.; as cited in Child Welfare Information Gateway; emphasis added)." On the other hand, the Korean Law on the Welfare of the Children focuses more narrowly on violence and neglect, with less explicit emphasis on outcomes—i.e., "physical, psychological, and sexual violence or an act to stymie a child’s normal development by an adult including a caretaker; or abandonment and neglect by a caretaker (Gwan, 1991; as cited in Jang, 2005).

Despite the presence of legal definitions, research on child maltreatment has been characterized by inconsistencies in how the terms “maltreatment” and “abuse” are used, making comparisons across studies and cultures difficult. The National Research Council (NRC; 1993) recommended quantifying relevant abuse dimensions such as “severity” rather than simply noting the presence or absence of “maltreatment” (Litrownik, Lau, English, Briggs, Newton, Romney, & Dubowitz, 2005). Depending on the operationalization used, studies of child maltreatment in Asian American communities have shown inconsistent results: as compared to non-Asian groups, Asians showed either higher levels of child maltreatment (Meston, Heiman, Trapnell, & Carlin, 1999; Maker, Shah, and Agha, 2005), lower levels (McCabe, Yeh, Hough, Landsverk, Hurlburt, & Culver, 1999), or no differences (Lau, McCabe, Yeh, Garland, Hough, & Landsverk, 2003). Moreover, differing perceptions of child abuse associated with differences in parenting styles and cultural backgrounds (Elliot & Uriquiza, 2006; Collier, McClure, Collier, Otto, & Pollo, 1999; Ferrari, 2002; McClure, Chien, Chiang, & Donahoo, 1996) as well as with varying levels of approval of corporal punishment (Douglas & Straus, 2007; Douglas, 2006) need to be considered in cross-cultural comparisons of child abuse. The current study examined Korean, Korean American, and European American perceptions of behaviors constituting child abuse of different levels of severity.

This study examined European American, Korean American, and Korean examples of parental behaviors considered in their cultures to be extremely, moderately, and mildly abusive toward children. Statistical analyses of coded responses revealed that Korean Americans and European Americans were more likely than Koreans to emphasize physical abuse. By contrast, Koreans were more likely than Korean Americans and European Americans to emphasize neglect. Generally, Korean Americans were more different from Koreans than from European Americans in their examples of abuse, despite major difference in ethnic heritage. In specifying levels of severity for parental hitting and beating, Koreans showed greater tolerance than Korean Americans and European Americans for hitting behaviors, and less tolerance for beating. In general, Korean Americans identified fathers as perpetrators more frequently than the other groups. Both the differences and the similarities across cultures provide provocative information concerning perspectives on abusive behaviors in different ethnic groups.

**Perceptions of Child Maltreatment in European Americans, Korean Americans, and Koreans**

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The term child maltreatment is a general term used to describe all forms of child abuse and neglect. In the United States, defining child maltreatment primarily on the basis of its outcomes or potential outcomes, the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) defines child abuse and neglect (maltreatment) in detail as: “at a minimum, any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker, which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation, or an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm (child maltreatment, n.d.; as cited in Child Welfare Information Gateway; emphasis added).” On the other hand, the Korean Law on the Welfare of the Children focuses more narrowly on violence and neglect, with less explicit emphasis on outcomes—i.e., “physical, psychological, and sexual violence or an act to stymie a child’s normal development by an adult including a caretaker; or abandonment and neglect by a caretaker (Gwan, 1991; as cited in Jang, 2005).

Despite the presence of legal definitions, research on child maltreatment has been characterized by inconsistencies in how the terms “maltreatment” and “abuse” are used, making comparisons across studies and cultures difficult. The National Research Council (NRC; 1993) recommended quantifying relevant abuse dimensions such as “severity” rather than simply noting the presence or absence of “maltreatment” (Litrownik, Lau, English, Briggs, Newton, Romney, & Dubowitz, 2005). Depending on the operationalization used, studies of child maltreatment in Asian American communities have shown inconsistent results: as compared to non-Asian groups, Asians showed either higher levels of child maltreatment (Meston, Heiman, Trapnell, & Carlin, 1999; Maker, Shah, and Agha, 2005), lower levels (McCabe, Yeh, Hough, Landsverk, Hurlburt, & Culver, 1999), or no differences (Lau, McCabe, Yeh, Garland, Hough, & Landsverk, 2003). Moreover, differing perceptions of child abuse associated with differences in parenting styles and cultural backgrounds (Elliot & Uriquiza, 2006; Collier, McClure, Collier, Otto, & Pollo, 1999; Ferrari, 2002; McClure, Chien, Chiang, & Donahoo, 1996) as well as with varying levels of approval of corporal punishment (Douglas & Straus, 2007; Douglas, 2006) need to be considered in cross-cultural comparisons of child abuse. The current study examined Korean, Korean American, and European American perceptions of behaviors constituting child abuse of different levels of severity.

In Korea, as in the United States, there is growing attention to child abuse. Park (1996; cited in Doe, 2000) found that
76.7% of Korean children in 4th, 5th, and 6th grades had been physically punished by family members during a single year. According to the Korean Ministry of Health and Welfare (2000; cited in Jang, 2005), 43.7% of Korean children have suffered from child abuse: 23.5% from physical abuse (not including physical punishment, which would increase the rate), 19.0% from emotional abuse, and 20.2% from neglect. Self-reports from nearly 600 5th and 6th grade Korean students revealed that only 24.6% of these children reported no experiences of abuse; 75.4% reported more than one experience of physical abuse, emotional abuse, or neglect in a one year period (Kim, 2003). As many as 80% of Korean parents reported using physical violence on their children (Kim, 1998; cited in Chang, Rhee, & Weaver, 2006). The consequences of such violence, viewed by the parents as abusive or not, can be severe: Chun and Springer (2005) revealed that a history of childhood abuse was related to depression in runaway adolescents in Korea, which has the one of the fastest growing runaway populations in the world.

There is also evidence that Korean children living in the United States are experiencing aggression that fits U.S. social service definitions of abuse. Among Korean families reported for child maltreatment in Los Angeles County, 49.4% were accused of physical abuse and 20.6% of neglect. The physical abuse was generally associated with corporal punishment being used for disciplinary purposes (Chang et al., 2006). Park (2001, p. 946) noted that “more attention needs to be given to how Korean immigrants adapt to the US, and the impact of Korean culture and their immigration status on how Korean immigrant parents discipline their children.” This is difficult because Korean immigrant families are generally reluctant to reveal their family problems to others (Rhee, 1996).

One of the few studies of Korean American judgments concerning child abuse showed that although a sample of Korean American mothers displayed negative attitudes toward physical abuse, they also reported positive attitudes regarding physical punishment as discipline, viewed it as necessary to correct children’s misbehavior, and considered it un-abusive; nearly 40% of these mothers argued that the primary reason for physical child abuse is parents’ love of their children (Park, 2001). Mothers adhering to Korean cultural values concerning children, mothers who had a son, young children, high family acculturation conflict, and high stress in relation to their immigrant status and discrimination were more likely to have more positive attitudes about physical abuse. Such results suggest that Korean immigrant children may be suffering from child abuse that is viewed by their parents as appropriate and necessary discipline.

There is also evidence that Koreans and European Americans differ in the extent to which they view various forms of discipline as abusive. Mercurio, You, and Malley-Morrison (2006) found that Koreans agreed significantly more than Americans with a parent’s right to hit school age and teenage children for disciplinary purposes. Jang and Kim (2004) supported the notion that Koreans, raised in a collective culture, have typically been concerned with family unity, privacy, and saving face, and may see any behavior associated with public embarrassment as more damaging than physical aggression.

Given some evidence that Koreans tend to regard physical punishment as a disciplinary tactic and psychological embarrassment as an abusive loss of face (Jang & Kim, 2004), we expected that, as compared to European Americans, Koreans and Korean Americans would be more tolerant of physically aggressive behaviors toward children and less tolerant of behaviors that could be viewed as “psychological abuse”. We were also interested in the extent to which the views of Koreans living in the United States would be more similar to those of European Americans than to those of Koreans. To explore these issues, we examined European American, Korean American, and Korean examples of parental behaviors toward children considered in their cultures to be extremely, moderately, and mildly abusive.

### Method

The total sample consisted of 150 participants: 84 females (56%) and 66 males (44%) between 18 and 29 years of age (mean age of 21 years). Of this total sample, 62 were European American (female: 48.4% and male: 51.6%) and 26 were Korean American (female: 65.4 % and male: 34.6%) students from an urban university in the northeastern United States, and 62 were Korean students (female: 59.7% and male: 40.3%) from an urban university in Seoul, Korea. The major demographic characteristics were similar across ethnic groups. Fifty percent were Christian and 34% reported no religion; 42.7 % identified themselves as upper-middle class and 41.3% as middle class.

All participants completed the Cross Cultural Definitions of Abuse in Families survey (Malley-Morrison, 2004), including the item: “Please describe an interaction between a child and his/her parent in which most people in your culture would consider the parent’s behavior toward the child to be an: a) extreme, b) moderate, and c) mild form of abuse.” Open-ended qualitative responses to this item were coded for 1) contextual specifications and 2) specific forms (of maltreatment). Contextual specifications refer to specified features of the abuse (e.g., gender of the offender or victim). Specific forms mention specific instances or types of abuse such as “physical abuse, psychological abuse, neglect, or demand of labor,” and their subcategories. Both types of response were coded for presence/absence and frequency of mention. The 62 Korean surveys were completed in Korean, then translated and coded in the same manner as the Korean American and European American surveys.

### Results

Chi-square contingency analyses revealed that when referring to a perpetrator of moderate forms of abuse, Korean Americans most frequently mentioned fathers, whereas Euro-
pean Americans most frequently mentioned mothers. Not a single Korean mentioned mothers as perpetrators of moderately abusive behavior ($\chi^2 = 12.84, p < .001$).

Analyses of variance with count scores for severe, moderate, and mild forms of abuse revealed that Korean Americans and European Americans were significantly more likely than Koreans to emphasize physical aggression in their examples of abuse ($F = 7.59, p < .001$). By contrast, Koreans were more likely than Korean Americans and European Americans to emphasize neglect ($F = 8.28, p < .001$). Although there was consensus across the ethnic groups in emphasis on physical aggression as the prototypical form of extreme abuse, count scores for physical aggression were significantly higher in Korean American and European American than in Korean examples of both moderate ($F = 8.00, p < .001$) and mild abuse ($F = 3.56, p < .05$). This suggests that the Koreans had a higher tolerance for physical aggression; only when the physical aggression was envisioned as serious enough to be considered severely abusive did the Koreans consider it abusive at all. Regarding specific references to beating and hitting as examples of extreme and moderate abuse, Koreans gave significantly fewer examples of hitting than Korean Americans and European Americans ($F = 5.43, p < .01; F = 5.50, p < .01$; respectively), again showing greater tolerance for those behaviors; on the other hand, the Koreans gave significantly more mentions of beating in examples of severe and moderate abuse ($F = 3.73, p < .01; F = 3.78, p < .01$; respectively). Thus, for the most part, Koreans, unlike Korean and European Americans, reserve the labels of severe and moderate abuse for beating and are less likely to include hitting in those categories—again suggesting greater tolerance for hitting and less willingness to label it as abuse.

Discussion

The emphasis of Koreans and Korean Americans on physical aggression by fathers may reflect cultural differences in the disciplinary roles of parents. Under the influence of authoritarian parenting styles characteristic of a patriarchal society, mothers in Korean and Korean American families tend to be less powerful than and inferior to fathers. Even in the face of exposure to different family structures and dynamics, Korean immigrant families tend to maintain a traditional Korean pattern of male dominance (Rhee, 1996).

In regard to perspectives on the abusiveness of physical aggression, Korean American responses were more similar to European American responses than to Korean responses in their emphasis on physical aggression at all levels of abuse severity. Potential conflicts and misunderstandings between Korea-born immigrant parents and their America-born children are almost inevitable due to differences in family values, beliefs, and behavioral norms. However, Korean American adults may be more aware of social service attitudes towards and definitions of physical abuse and more cautious about engaging in such abusive behaviors than Koreans in Korea where there are as yet fewer sanctions of physical aggression against children.

By contrast, Koreans were most likely to give examples of psychological aggression in their instances of abusive behavior, followed by European Americans and Korean Americans. Koreans labeled as abusive many specific incidents of emotional and verbal aggression by parents—e.g., negatively comparing their children with peers—that had no counterparts in the European American and Korean American responses. In giving examples of abuse in the psychological and verbal aggression category, European Americans tended to give more direct responses such as “yelling” or “screaming” as examples of abusive behaviors, and Koreans tended to give more subtle and indirect responses such as “atmosphere of fearful or tension”, or “Jahn-so-ri”, which is equivalent to repetitive one-way talking composed of worrisome comments without a loud voice.

One important limitation of this study concerns the coding system and possible effects of language differences between the cultures. The Korean language tends to have fewer words relating to physical aggression than English, and to modify the generally used terms with various caveats reflecting intensity. It is very likely that such differences in linguistic conventions affected responses to the survey; however, despite the limitations, the study provides insightful information about the distinctive perceptions of abusive behaviors in the different ethnic groups.

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At the dawn of the new millennium, while most of the world was abuzz with the Y2K bug potentially tripping the software codes of the emerging global information network, a group of biological and computer scientists powered by the latest supercomputers were decoding the hardware of human life. In a history making event, when President Clinton on June 26, 2000 announced the completion of the first survey of the book of life, he pointed to the vast scientific landscape that has been opened by these discoveries. As new genetic pathways are being discovered for different human diseases, such as, breast cancer, prostate cancer, coronary artery disease, myocardial infarction, obesity, and diabetes, the coupling of bioinformatics and genomics is elevating biotechnology to newer heights. Not unlike physics and chemistry that drove the economic development of the industrialized West, today biology as a ‘big science’ seems poised to transform the information economy. According to an Ernst & Young report, as the biotechnology sector accumulates 30 years of experience (dating back to the Genentech IPO in 1976), it is generating over US$60 billion in revenue, booming across the globe (including developing economies in Asia-Pacific), and creating hundreds of human therapies and diagnostic products. This essay reviews three recent books that provide a closer look at the coming of the biotech century or what has been called the biotech age.

Several important themes emerge from this collection of books: First, as the biotechnology and bioinformatics industry matures, with a potential to fundamentally reshape modern medicine, the clash between science and spirituality is simply unavoidable. Second, the new biotechnology products fueled by genomics will completely reshape our understanding of human development with their power to mine the human genome. Finally, the rise of biotechnology as a ‘big science’ is underwritten by speculative market capital, termed “biocapital”, partly funded by big pharma and venture capital firms. Biocapital is extending its reach in the form of global human trials to low-income economies, raising the spectre of neocolonialism. In summary, I briefly discuss the implications of the biotech revolution for the behavioral and social sciences by focusing on the human-technology nexus, which is transforming human nature as described by the process of human technogenesis or through the co-evolution of humans and technology.

Stealing Genes from the Gods: Lee Silver presents a sweeping view of the social policy implications of biotechnology within the highly charged context of science and spirituality. In the ambitious book, Challenging Nature (Silver, 2006), he drives home the point that humans do not have a privileged position within “the great chain of being” or scala naturae, and that the human biological evolution as described by many Darwinians has essentially come to a gradual halt as we no longer live in small isolates and are not confronted with daily pressures of survival. On the other hand, humans are in the position to play dice with the Gods unlike ever before, by designing possible human futures through human technological innovation. He cautions that a well-reasoned decision supporting biotechnology can only advance humanity, health, and the environment, setting aside any leftist ‘new-age’ ideas or right-winged conservative ideologies. Depending on your viewpoint, readers may view Silver as possessing Prometheus creativity, trying to ‘steal genes’ from the Gods, or striking a Faustian bargain in advancing human knowledge.

Silver presents a broad survey of the field of biotechnology and how it is pushing up against some of the highly cherished views about human development. His dispassionate view of a scientist, who sequences genes on a daily basis, covers a broad span of human history tracking the vicissitudes of the gene from ancient biotechnology (including food preservation and animal breeding) to the Human Genome Project. We have always taken up the challenge to tinker with human nature as agriculturalists and industrialists, using new techniques to harness the power of nature. Genomics is the latest scientific leap we have made, except it touches on the very core of what it means to be human. In the final analysis, according to Silver, we must fully embrace the challenge of genomics and lead humanity to the next level of human development, devoid of disease or illness, poverty or famines, and a sustainable biosphere.

Genomic Data Becomes Flesh: In a timely and insightful book from the ‘science, technology and society’ perspective, Thacker explains how data has become flesh, how the bits of DNA code on computer chips are transforming the very fabric of life. The Global Genome (Thacker, 2006)
elaborates in great detail on the emerging dialectic between biology and technology. Genomic information has become synonymous with the hardware and software involved in the computational process of sequencing and decoding of the human genome. Given the confluence of the university networks, industry and government, the recently coded genomic information is increasingly available online as DNA chips and genetic databases for various disease populations; hence, the genome by definition is a global phenomenon.

However, the age-old tension between biology and technology has now been elevated to the level of political economy as the biotech industry is showing signs of becoming a ‘big science’ not unlike nuclear physics in its heyday. As an industry that claims to be working on natural matter with high-speed computer chips, it has obliterated the distinction between natural and artificial, especially as we acknowledge that any uniquely identified genetic code or pathway can be patented as a separate entity if it is artificially reproduced in the laboratory. In essence, the very substance of life itself has become part and parcel of the production, distribution and consumption cycle within emergent forms of global capitalism.

Thacker’s work becomes even more interesting and challenging when he examines the old debates within population genomics around ‘race’. While the new population genomics movement is not interested in the issue of ‘race’, more of a political category than a biological one, ‘race’ nonetheless is intertwined in the attempt to build databases on diverse populations around the world. Thacker raises the spectre of biocolonialism using Fanon’s example of the colonial doctor who practices medicine in the service of the imperial powers.

Commercializing the Code of Life: Sunder’s book entitled, Biocapital (Sunder, 2006), makes a rare contribution to the analysis of globalization and commercialization of biotechnology in developed and developing economies. Backed by big-pharma and the buoyant optimism of the market, biotechnology is spreading to far flung places around the world, searching for better business processes, human subjects, clinical expertise, and of course new markets. This raises some fundamental concerns about informed consent and international protocols on clinical research, based on previous case law and supported by the author’s study of the Neo-Marxist and Foucauldian theories.

The main strength of the book is the multi-site ethnography that took 5 years to complete, 1999-2004, a culmination of the doctoral thesis completed at MIT. What the author calls the “upstream and downstream of drug development” is very much influenced by the emerging biotechnology products. While big pharma and biotech have very different histories and business models, they meet somewhere near the halfway point of drug development process. Biotech companies work upstream, trying to move molecules to production past phase 1 and 2 of clinical trials to be a potentially interesting target for a big pharma. Big pharma with its proven track record of taking drugs to profitability acts as the gatekeeper and lender of capital to foster molecules to maturity.

There is yet another element that makes the flow of biocapital truly global, that is, the emergence of generic manufacturers (e.g., Teva, Dr. Reddy, Ranbaxy and others) in the developing part of the world. Developing economies have different patent rights which allow manufacturers to reverse engineer branded products as generic drugs, driving prices downwards and fostering greater competition with branded drugs. This has fueled a highly competitive legal environment for the branded manufacturers, a majority of whom are based in the developed economies of the US, EU and Japan.

As a window on the emerging forms of global bio-capitalism, the author gives a glimpse of the shifting perspectives within the US and Indian biotech industry. Sunder claims that while the US drug industry has shifted towards a ‘gifting economy’ with inducements for setting up freely accessible databases, the economies in the developing world especially India are geared towards globalization, aspiring to be business processing shops for the US drug industry. In a kind of economic nationalism, the Indian government promotes the genetic richness of the Indian population as an asset for the American and European drug industry.

Technogenesis Redesigns Phylogenesis: Reviewing these books makes it clear that there is a paradigm-shift underway within the human-technology nexus. The interaction between humans and technology has reached an unprecedented dimension, where bioinformatics, robotics and life extension technologies with ever deeper reach into everyday human experience will structurally modify what it means to be human. In an earlier publication (Sharma, 2004), I have outlined the evolutionary dialectic of humans and technology within the context of behavioral sciences, termed “human technogenesis”, giving rise to new interactive technologies and to new forms and structures of the human mind.

In the post-genomic world, where technology may reshape the very fabric of human life, human-led technogenesis is poised to reproduce in-vitro and in-vivo phylogenetic evolution. Indeed, biological sciences may give new meaning to Ernst Haeckel’s debunked recapitulation theory; the idea that ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny can now be represented as technogenesis redesigns phylogenesis. The decoding of the human genome allows the history of our species or phylogenetic evolution to be redesigned with the help of the post-genomic technologies. In other words, human-led technogenesis is at the precipice of reengineering human life in the laboratory with advanced reproductive technologies, such as, IVF, cloning, and stem cells. While archeology and anthropology have been witness to the interaction between humans and technology dating back to pre-historic times, we are approaching a tipping point in this evolutionary dialectic where the decoding of ‘the book of life’ empowers humans to redesign human development. While this idea may be highly contested by many secularists and spiritualists alike,
Book Reviews


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The history of the landmark event and the pioneering work of Craig Venter have been widely documented. See Celera Genomics: http://www.celera.com/celerahistory


The Genentech IPO in 1980 is a landmark as this was the first biotech company based on the gene-splicing technique or the recombinant DNA technology, where pieces of the DNA from one species was inserted into the genome of another species. The founders, Paul Berg, Stanley Cohen, and Herbert Boyer filed for patent on their gene-splicing technique in 1974 and assigned all royalties to their respective universities, UCSF and Stanford.


See the Hall of Human Origins at the AMNH website: http://www.amnh.org/exhibitions/permanent/humanorigins/future/


This is a theoretical view espoused by the MIT’s interdisciplinary program that examines the ‘human-built world’ from the standpoint of science, humanities and the social sciences.

I was taken by the title of this book. I wanted to understand the global nature of the genome. This book is not so much about globalization. Instead it is about the global processes involved in decoding of the genome. Thacker, E. (2006). *The global genome: biotechnology, politics and culture.* Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

The well-known instance of population genomics is of course the Icelandic project led by DeCode Genetcs: http://www.decode.com/


California Supreme Court ruled that the Regents of California had responsibility to John Moore for full disclosure in order to obtain informed consent for a procedure; 51 CAL. 3D 120 (1990).

Sharma, D. (2004). *Human technogenesis.* New York: John Wiley; The term technogenesis is borrowed from the geological sciences, where it refers to the changes in the earth’s sphere and the environment due to the introduction of technological changes; for instance, the construction of a hydraulic dam changes the water flow, river beds, and irrigation of agricultural land; the term technogenesis is also used in science fiction literature (see Syne Mitchel) and of course in technology incubation (see Steven’s Institute of Technology). Human technogenesis as used here refers to the process of co-evolution of technology and human nature, as represented by the recent developments in the biotechnology sector.

Recapitulation theory has long been repudiated within biology, even though it still appears in textbooks. Here, the reference is to simply evoke an analogy, not to describe a hard principle. See Gould’s *Ontogeny and phylogeny* (1977) for an update on the recapitulation theory.


See Krazweil, R. (2000). *The Singularity is near: when humans transcend biology.* New York: Viking. Others like Gregory Stock in *Redesigning humans: our inevitable genetic future* (2002) claim that humans will functionally fuse with technology, but will never fully merge with them. In other words, we will never be cyborgs, half humans-half machines, but rather flyborgs, that is functionally using technology even if it is within the body without losing our physical boundaries; this is the kind of world we already live in where we rely on tools, devices and gadgets to orient ourselves.
After the Revolution: Modern Romanian Psychology

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Our team has been studying anger and aggression for 20 years. During that time, we made 30 trips to Argentina, Denmark, Greece, India, Korea, Poland, Sri Lanka, Spain, and Russia. We have given presentations at universities and conferences, and have interacted socially and professionally with local psychologists. This has familiarized us with the wide range of training and expertise that exists around the world. Frankly, when we were invited to Romania to lecture on anger disorders, we didn’t expect much. Wow, were we wrong! Romania, it turns out, has a rather advanced psychological community with much to offer the rest of the world.

Romania emerged in 1859 from the Turkish Ottoman Empire. Following World War I, it expanded by acquiring Transylvania. In 1941, Romania participated in the German invasion of the USSR. However, by 1943 it was overrun by the Soviets and Romania signed an armistice. This led to the formation of a Communist "people’s republic" in 1947. Dictator Nicolae Ceausescu took power in 1965. After an oppressive reign, he was overthrown and executed in 1989. Romania joined the European Union in 2007. Of note, the field of psychology was banned during the 24 years of Ceausescu’s rule. Thus, we quickly learned during our visit that our Romanian colleagues speak of psychology after the revolution. That is, after the overthrow of Ceausescu. One outcome of this ban is that no Romanian psychology professors were trained from 1965 to 1989. This training gap has led to the current group of university professors as being either quite old or quite young.

At present, Romania is a country of 22 million people with a life expectancy of approximately 72 years. Literacy is high, as 97 percent of their citizens over the age of 15 can read and write (www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ro). Although Romanian is the official language, we found that English is fluently spoken in the academic community. We were fortunate to be able to speak directly to psychologists, educators, lay people, and representatives of the small Jewish community because one of us (BB) had become fluent in Romanian when he spent two years in the Peace Corps in Moldova, where Romanian is the major language.

Our 10 day trip to Romania occurred in April 2008. We lectured and met with faculty members at the University of Oradea in Oradea, and at Babes-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca. At the University of Oradea, there is a more than 200 year tradition of higher education. However, there were periods when parts of the university were closed because of political strife. The current version of the university was established quite recently, in 1990, after the revolution. It is large and educates more than 20,000 students. The chair of psychology is Professor Elena Bonchis, PhD, and our major contact was Lecturer Simona Popa, PhD, from the psychological counseling and family psychology program. Based upon our two days of formal lectures and a week of informal interactions, we were surprised to find that the students and faculty were particularly well versed in the ideas of cognitive behavior therapy. This seemed to be true, in particular, as it applies to school and counseling psychology. They have translated the works of Ellis and Beck, and others, into Romanian and these were on sale for students to purchase. Some graduate students were working on projects relating to Rational Emotive Education while others worked in the Romanian criminal justice system and were applying principles of CBT in that setting. The group of 75 graduate students, to whom we lectured, was approximately 80 percent female. This mirrors our experiences with graduate students in other countries. The historical view of professional psychology as a man’s profession seems to have faded worldwide. The University of Oradea faculty was clearly eager to advance knowledge by doing research, developing new journals, and by having guest speakers from other countries to share knowledge. In fact, they had just published the first volume of their Journal of School Psychology.

Psychology at Babes-Bolyai University was even more impressive. As a field, psychology in Romania began around 1929, in response to a meeting of the Romanian Students’ Congress. That meeting resulted in a sense of national pride about Romanian education and desires for the country to advance intellectually. Many students were advised by their professors to orient themselves towards psychology. This is how some of the early members of the psychology department at Babes-Bolyai University, such as Salvator Cupcea and Alexandru Rosca, became involved with the field. While the psychology department was developing, the university was already conducting significant research in other fields such as linguistics. According to Jurcău (2008), the psychology department was commissioned to provide psychological testing for various offices and the money they generated allowed them to publish books and journals. Later, because of the war in 1940, the university was forced to leave Cluj-Napoca. It split into various sections and the psychology department moved to the city of Sibiu where work and publication continued. During those years, Romania was receiving an influx of refugees from Czechoslovakia and Poland. The large number of refugee children led to theory and research articles about how to deal with children’s problems. These articles became the foundation of Romania’s body of work in school psychology. In 1945, the university was reunited and teaching was done both in Romanian and Hungarian. However, under the Ceausescu
In 1971, Babes-Bolyai University had 14,438 students. However, as a result of the policies of the Ceausescu regime, it was reduced in size. By 1989, the number had dropped by more than 50 percent to 5940. After the revolution, active younger students and academics moved to reestablish professional and democratic traditions for the university. This was followed by a proclamation "For a New University of Dacia Superior" and actions of Romanian, Hungarian, German, and Jewish academics. Their goal was to re-establish professionalism in the university and to integrate it in the larger world. In 1992, Babes-Bolyai University recreated itself and the number of students increased to 12247. At present, with 11 faculties, it is the most comprehensive and complex higher education institution in Romania.

The Director of their Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences is Adrian Opre, Ph.D. Our major contact was Daniel David, PhD, who is Aaron T. Beck Professor and Head of the Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy. Again, our lectures showed their students and faculty members to be knowledgeable and productive, particularly about cognitive-behavioral psychology. At the time of our visit, they were in the process of completing three randomized clinical trials to examine the effects of CBT and medication for ADHD and sexual dysfunction. Their buildings and classroom facilities were modern, and their well-equipped virtual reality laboratory was being used for research and direct service provision. They were constructing a new building for the CAVE Automatic Virtual Environment, which is room-sized and combines stereoscopic projection and 3D computer graphics. The CAVE allows multiple users to immerse themselves in the same virtual environment at the same time by using four (three walls and a floor) to six projected surfaces. Clearly, this was an advanced facility with a skilled psychologist leader. Dr. David, it turned out, had initially been trained in Romania. However, because of the ban on psychology during Ceausescu years, he came to the United States for additional training. In 2001, he completed a post-doctoral year in the behavioral medicine program at New York's Mount Sinai School of Medicine and Hospital. This was followed by another post-doctoral year (2001-2) at the Albert Ellis Institute in New York. Dr. David had also been a visiting scholar at Tennessee University, Binghamton University, and the New School University. As a man in his mid-thirty’s, he turned out to be an example of the group of younger Romanian professors.

1. We understand that psychology has rebounded after being forbidden by the Ceausescu regime. What kind of training is now required for a Ph.D. in Romania?

Under the old system, to receive a Ph.D. one could receive a bachelor's degree after four years, a master's after one or two years, and an additional four or five years for the Ph.D. At this point, Romania is following European standards and the time required has been lessened a great deal. Now three years are required for the Bachelor's degree, two for the Master's and three for the Ph.D. Romanians tended to be displeased with the less stringent requirements because doctoral candidates have less time to train and less time to complete their dissertations. In Romania, one can practice under supervision with a bachelor's degree in psychology and it is possible to be a full psychologist with a master's degree. The primary advantage of completing a doctoral degree is receiving a higher salary, which is typically 15% greater than what one would receive with a Master's alone.

2. Do students earn a general PhD or is it in a psychological specialty?

Students earn a general Ph.D. in psychology, but their dissertations will be in a specialty.

3. What practice areas exist and what licenses are required?

Standards for licenses in Romania follow the European principles. There are three different practice areas in the clinical field and each area has its own license. They are Clinical, Counseling, and Psychotherapy. Also, in the clinical field psychologists must be trained in a specific orientation and they have to practice only within that orientation. A separate license exists for Industrial/Organizational psychology. This license covers Industrial Psychology, Psychology of Transportation, and Psychology of Services. There are also licenses for Educational/Vocational Psychology and for Psychology in National Security. This final license is for psychologists who work for the military or for the government. A psychologist must have one or more of these licenses to practice.

4. What are the major training centers and what are their specialties?

Three major training centers exist in Romania. The first is Babes-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca. Their specialties are cognitive psychology and clinical psychology, with a focus on cognitive behavioral therapies and evidence-based psychotherapy. The city of Iași (pronounced Yash) is a major training center for both social psychology and industrial/organizational psychology. Finally, București is the major training center for experiential, humanistic, and existential psychotherapy.

5. What is the name of the central psychological association and how many members are there?

There are two major psychological associations in Romania. The first is the Romanian Psychologists’ Association (represented by Nicolae Mitrofan, Ph.D.), which consists of approximately 4,700 members. The second is the
Romanian Board of Psychologists, which consists of approximately 4,000 members. The two organizations have many of the same members. The Romanian Board of Psychologists provides accreditation to Romanian psychologists, which is necessary for them to practice. There are also various affiliate organizations with more specialized interests. These include:

- The Industrial and Organizational Psychology Association
- The Society of Experiential Psychology in Romania
- The Transpersonal Psychology Association
- The Szondi Association in Romania
- The Transport Psychologists' Association
- The Hypnosis and Cognitive-Behavioral Psychotherapy Association
- The Romanian Association for Analytic Psychology

6. What are the major Romanian journals for psychology?

A number of psychology journals exist in Romania. The Journal of Cognitive and Behavioral Psychotherapies is the best circulated of all of them. It is in the Social Sciences Index and is abstracted in PsychInfo, Thompson ISI/SSCI, and Medline. Other journals are Cognition, Brain, and Behavior, The Journal of Psychology, and The Journal of Organizational Psychology. The University of Oradea publishes a new journal called The Journal of Educational Psychology. The first Romanian journal of Psychology was The Journal of Applied Psychology, although this journal is not currently nationally accredited.

7. What is the relationship of psychology to psychiatry?

There is generally a good relationship between psychology and psychiatry, and it will hopefully improve further. We frequently collaborate on medication research, and professionally in many clinics and hospitals. During the period when psychology was forbidden, psychiatrists made all diagnoses and decisions about their clients. Now they still make diagnoses, but, even though they are usually trained in psychotherapy, they refer their patients to psychologists for evaluations and psychotherapy. Officially, however, psychotherapy is seen as the responsibility of the psychiatrist. The Board of Psychologists is trying to have this changed, to be the official responsibility of psychologists, who currently do it anyway.

8. So, this is the tough question. Given that psychology has rebounded since the Ceausescu era, what is next? What are your predictions for the future?

Dr. Daniel David: Romanian psychology will become more visible on the international level. Currently, Cluj-Napoca is really the only international center. Other centers do not publish much because of the language barrier among other things. Also, more specific competencies will be developed for more specified training, such as Clinical Child Psychology. It is difficult to talk about Romanian psychology, in general, because there are some very advanced centers that receive applications for postdoctoral Fellows from the United States and that have equipment and funding and there are also some weaker centers which will hopefully be made better in the future.

Dr. Simona Popa: People from the community will be more open to asking for psychological services. Clients' rights will be more protected. The Psychology Board is pushing for more standardized licensing procedures to protect the public. Hopefully, more research will develop in Oradea, more writings will be translated into Romanian, and more international collaboration will develop.

In summary, we found psychology in Romania to be in a period of rapid change. After being frozen in time, as shown by some focus on the Szondi Test and other older projective methods for assessment, they are learning quickly from the rest of the world. Much of their knowledge about human behavior and their therapeutic techniques comes from American psychology. Either they send their senior scholars to learn in European or American settings or they invite scientists and practitioners to join them in Romania for collaborative work. Certainly, they are building on what they've learned from the international community. They are translating psychological tests into their native language, developing local norms, and are exploring the use of intervention techniques that were developed elsewhere. As a European culture, with traditions similar to other counties, it seems likely that CBT techniques will be effective in their local communities. At the same time, we recognize that all cultures are different and that some techniques may require modification.

Clearly, it would be beneficial for psychologists from around the world to keep an eye on what is happening in Romania. We left with the impression that Romanian psychology will likely continue to develop rapidly. With learning and research centers such as those at Babes-Bolyai University and the upcoming University of Oradea, Romania may well become an international influence in research and practice.


Note: Correspondence regarding this article should be directed to Dr. Howard Kassinove at howard.kassinove@hofstra.edu
Call for Papers

The 20th Greater New York Conference on Behavioral Research is set for FRIDAY, 14 NOVEMBER 2008 at Fordham University in New York City. Undergraduate and graduate students and faculty from across Greater New York (NY, NJ, CT, PA) in the behavioral sciences (psychology, sociology, related fields) are invited to submit papers for possible presentation. This annual Conference also includes free workshops and details on student participation in the 8 professional organizations that jointly endorse it.

Tentative Conference schedule: Pre-conference workshop (11 am), Welcome and Refreshments (12:30 – 1 pm), Scientific Panels / Symposia (1 – 4 pm), Awards Ceremony (4:30 – 5 pm) Gala reception with distinguished guests ** (5 – 7 pm).

Presentation proposals (300 word abstracts, or full papers) are due by 5pm Monday, October 13, 2008 to gnyc@fordham.edu. Submissions should be in MSWord or RTF format and must include complete details: Author name(s) and affiliation(s), address and phone number of key presenter, name of faculty mentor (if any). Only full papers (not abstracts) are eligible for a student research award.

Direct any inquiries to the Conference Chairperson, Dean Jason D. Greif, at gnyc@fordham.edu, or Director Harold Takooshian at 212-693-6393.

Ψ

4 awards for the best full paper (not abstract) by a student:

1- Scarpetta Award, for best undergraduate research
2- Toth Award, for best graduate student research
3- Guzewicz Award, for best cross-cultural / international research
4- Pickren Award, for best historical / qualitative research

** Distinguished guests at 5-7 pm (as of July): Uwe P. Gielen, Senel Poyrazli, Wade E. Pickren, Mark E. Koltko-Rivera, , Vincent Prohaska, Robert W. Rieber, Richard S. Velayo, James J. Hennessy
Senate and House Achieve Historic Agreement on Parity

Joy K. Rice, Ph.D.
Division 52 Federal Advocacy Coordinator
jkrice@wisc.edu

For the past decade, the biggest advocacy issue for APA has been achieving mental health parity for the millions of Americans who have a mental health problem and are penalized economically. After participating in APA lobbying for mental health parity in March in Washington, we were cautioned that it was unlikely that a compromise bill would pass in an election year. Nonetheless we kept our hopes up, and I am very pleased to report that passage is eminent. The APA Practice Organization has announced that the Senate and House have reached a historic agreement on the terms for a final full mental health parity bill. The compromise is expected to move quickly through both chambers. From the time that the House passed its version of the parity bill, H.R. 1424, in early March (the Senate passed its version, S. 558, last September), the two chambers have been engaged in intense negotiations to reconcile differences between the two bills. The APA Practice Organization has been deeply involved in these negotiations, along with other key stakeholders from the mental health, insurer, and employer communities, including the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Retail Federation, America’s Health Insurance Plans (AHIP), BlueCross BlueShield Association, and Aetna.

The final gap between the Senate and House bills was closed as negotiations led to agreement over three key outstanding issues—

- **Preemption.** The House accepted the stronger Senate language, which defers to the current HIPAA standard. This standard is extremely protective of state law, ensuring that stronger state parity and other consumer laws will remain in place.
- **Out-of-Network Services.** The Senate accepted the stronger House language that makes clear that out-of-network mental and substance use disorder services will be provided at parity when a plan provides out-of-network physical health services.
- **Covered Services.** The House agreed to drop mandated coverage for all DSM diagnoses but ensured that all mental health conditions and substance use disorders would be covered by mirroring the standard for mental health under the current federal parity law.

Together psychologists have worked for the better part of a decade to end mental health and substance use benefits discrimination. This tremendous breakthrough would not have been possible without the tireless perseverance and dedication of psychologists across the country who have advocated year after year on behalf of their patients. When enacted the new federal parity law will:

- Completely end insurance discrimination against mental health and substance use disorder benefits for over 113 million Americans, requiring full parity coverage with physical health benefits.
- Extend to all aspects of plan coverage, including day/visit limits, dollar limits, coinsurance, copayments, deductibles and out-of-pocket maximums.
- Preserve strong state parity and consumer protection laws while extending parity protection to 82 million more people who cannot be protected by state laws.
- Ensure parity coverage for both in-network and out-of-network services.

Further details on the bill and its final passage will be reported as they develop. **Thanks to all of you for your efforts to pass mental health parity.**
CALL FOR PAPERS

Measuring Individuals’ Cognitive Structures in a Mediated Context

American Journal of Media Psychology

Special Issue

Researchers with interests in such areas as cognitive processing, social cognition, social perception, schema research, and framing within the context of media, are invited to submit papers to the American Journal of Media Psychology for a special issue that focuses on methodological approaches that detail the procedures by which cognitive components and structures are identified and measured in such fields as advertising, marketing, political communications, and related areas. A manuscript submission is expected to detail a theoretically-based methodological approach for the measurement of cognitive components and structures and provide empirical data that tests the approach used by the author(s).

The deadline for submissions is September 1, 2008

The American Journal of Media Psychology is a peer-reviewed scientific journal that publishes theoretical and empirical papers and essays and book reviews that advance an understanding of media effects and processes on individuals in society. Submissions should have a psychological focus, which means the level of analysis should focus on individuals and their interaction with or relationship to mass media content and institutions. All theoretical and methodological perspectives are welcomed. For instructions on submitting a manuscript, please visit:

http://www.marquettejournals.org/submissionguidelines.html

Researchers who intend on making a submission to this special issue are encouraged to contact Dr. Michael Elasmar, editor, American Journal of Media Psychology at elasmar@bu.edu and discuss their anticipated approach to this topic.
For full details of these positions and application procedures, please visit www.psy.unsw.edu.au

For further information about the School, please visit services/recruitment/newjobaca.html

Desirable criteria:
- International Psychology Bulletin (Volume 12, No. 3) Summer 2008
- The successful applicants will carry out independent research, teach courses and supervise research projects in the School's undergraduate and postgraduate programs.

The School of Psychology at the University of New South Wales is seeking to make academic appointments at the lecturer / senior lecturer (entry/mid-career) level in perception, clinical psychology, and experimental social psychology. The successful applicants will carry out independent research, teach courses and supervise research projects in the School's undergraduate and postgraduate programs.

The School is located in the Faculty of Science and is recognized nationally and internationally for its excellence in research and teaching. It is a leading Australian psychology department on quality measures such as research publications and competitive grant funding. The School has well equipped research and teaching facilities and offers a comprehensive range of undergraduate and postgraduate programs that attract outstanding students from Australia and overseas. UNSW is located 5 km from the centre of Sydney and is close to other research centers, teaching hospitals, transport, shopping, and beaches.

The positions are full time with provision for conversion to continuing after three years, subject to satisfactory performance (approximately equivalent to North American assistant / associate professor tenure-track appointment).

Preferred starting date is February 2009 (negotiable). The salary range for Lecturer is AUS$75,413 – 88,902 per year and for Senior Lecturer is AUS$91,596 - $105,086 per year, depending on qualifications and experience, plus 17% employer superannuation plus leave loading. These salary rates apply from December 12, 2008.

Applications close May 30, 2008 (perception), June 30, 2008 (clinical), and July 25, 2008 (social).

Essential criteria:
- Ph.D. in psychology
- significant record of research achievement relative to opportunity
- demonstrated potential to attract research funding
- demonstrated capacity for high quality teaching and supervision at undergraduate and postgraduate levels

Desirable criteria:
- postdoctoral research experience and/or demonstration of independence from doctoral supervisor

For further information about the School, please visit www.psy.unsw.edu.au/services/recruitment/newjobaca.html

For full details of these positions and application procedures, please visit the UNSW recruitment website at http://www.hr.unsw.edu.au/services/recruitment/newjobaca.html

International Employment Opportunities

University of New South Wales, School of Psychology

The School of Psychology at the University of New South Wales is seeking to make academic appointments at the lecturer / senior lecturer (entry/mid-career) level in perception, clinical psychology, and experimental social psychology. The successful applicants will carry out independent research, teach courses and supervise research projects in the School's undergraduate and postgraduate programs.

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International Psychology Bulletin (Volume 12, No. 3) Summer 2008
Please send a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, two letters of reference, and representative examples of your work (preferably articles in peer-reviewed journals) no later than July 31, 2008, to the attention of Prof. Dr. Ursula M. Staudinger, Dean of the Jacobs Center on Lifelong Learning and Institutional Development, P.O. Box 750 561, D-28725 Bremen. For further information, please contact sekstaudinger@jacobs-university.de and see www.jacobs-university.de/jacobs/

Balamand University, St. George Hospital Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology
Description of positions: Qualified candidates for positions of clinical psychologists and psychotherapists in the areas of child or adolescent or adults or geriatric in a multidisciplinary mental health academic team (inpatient and outpatient).

Qualification: Arabic speaking and of Lebanese origin. Completed all academics (Ph.D. or Psy.D.) and clinical training requirements. Research background is a plus. List of documents required: curriculum vitae and transcript of your higher education obtained.

Contact Dr. Aimee Nasser Karam at idraac@idraac.org

Align Recruitment
We have full-time clinical psychologist vacancies to fill for community mental health and other service organizations. You must have: Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology; Current practicing license; a minimum of two years post-supervisory experience; the ability to receive your New Zealand psychologist registration with clinical scope; the desire to commit two years or longer. E-mail: office@alignrecruitment.com; Phone: +64 3 366 8779; Fax: +64 3 377 6770; Web: www.alignrecruitment.com. An expatriate American is available to assist with all enquiries.

Employee Assistance Program
Under directions, develops the WCMC-Q Employee Assistance Program, and provides counseling services to eligible students and their families. Responsible for staffing and budgets. Acts as liaison to HR directors of the affiliated organizations and to the medical director. Performs crisis intervention and critical incident debriefing. Supervises clinical staff. Performs other job related duties as required.

Requirements: Doctorate in psychology or clinical social work plus eight years experience; five years administrative and supervisory experience and field instruction in an EAP practice; extensive experience in mental health settings with broad knowledge of intervention modalities required; NY (or other equivalent) state license; multi-cultural background experience preferred.

Note: This position is located in Doha, Qatar (Middle East). Please send your cover letter and resume via fax or email to: Attn: Director Employee Assistance Program REQ 20080257, Fax: 011 974 4928 666, E-mail: careers@qatar-med.cornell.edu

Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Artificial Intelligence / Psychology Research Program in Computational Social Cognition
The Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), Singapore’s national agency for promoting world-class research in science and technology, is launching a new research program to study and simulate the complex social and cognitive processes fundamental to socially appropriate, coherent, and understandable behavior in human/robot and agent/agent Interaction contexts.

With Dr. Andrew Ortony (Education, Psychology, and Computer Science) from Northwestern University as Program Director, the research program will contribute to a new paradigm wherein technologies self-regulate and respond sensibly to the observed and anticipated actions of others, as well as to user needs. The host institution for the program is the Institute of High Performance Computing (IHPC), a research institute within A*STAR that specializes in solving challenging scientific and engineering problems using computational science and engineering (CSE) technologies, such as modeling, simulation and visualization.

We are seeking recent Ph.D. postdoctoral fellows in either artificial intelligence or psychology (especially cognitive and social) who have a strong interest in integrating constructs from computer science and psychology in the design and building of cognitively-inspired computing architectures and systems, initially in the domain of affect and interpersonal and agent interaction.

Interested applicants should send their CV and contact information for two letters of recommendation to Professor Ortony at ortony@northwestern.edu, putting “Singapore Application” in the subject field. Positions will be for an initial period of two years.

For more information about A*STAR, please visit http://www.a-star.edu.sg/
For more information about IHPC, please visit http://www.ihpc.a-star.edu.sg/
For more information about Singapore, please visit http://www.contactsingapore.org.sg/home/

Nanyang Technological University, Division of Psychology School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Singapore Nanyang Technological University (NTU) is one of the three national universities in Singapore, and is a major science and engineering university with an enrolment of 20,000 undergraduate and 4,000 graduate students. NTU has a major thrust for research, with many internal and external sources for grant funding.

The Division of Psychology in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS) at NTU invites applications for the position of Head of Division (HoD) from qualified individuals who are current full or associate professors, and who hold relevant doctorates. The new HoD is expected to lead the division’s further development, conduct disciplinary and/or interdisciplinary research, teach at the undergraduate and/or graduate levels, mentor junior faculty members, and continue the development of the graduate training programs in applied psychology. The successful candidate should possess a highly distinguished record of scholarly accomplishments that includes successful research publications, outstanding reputation as an influential scholar, demonstrated leadership and administrative experiences, and a strong commitment to effective teaching and program development. Salary will be highly competitive, commensurate with qualifications and experience. The University offers a comprehensive fringe-benefit package.

Applicants should submit: (1) a statement indicating his/her qualification as HoD, (2) a vision statement of the division, (3) a curriculum vitae, and (4) six reference letters, via email to: dhss@ntu.edu.sg

Regular mail submissions should be addressed to:
International Employment Opportunities

Professor Lawrence Wong, Ph.D., Chair, School of Humanities and Social Sciences Nanyang Technological University Nanyang Avenue, Singapore 639798.

Further information about the School and the Division can be obtained at the following website:
http://www.ntu.edu.sg/hss/
http://www.ntu.edu.sg/hss/psychology

Nanyang Technological University, School of Business

The Division of Strategy, Management and Organization in the Nanyang Business School (NBS), Nanyang Technological University (NTU), invites applications for tenure track or tenured faculty positions (assistant/associate/full professors) in the areas of human resource management, organizational behavior, I/O. Successful candidates will possess a Ph.D. degree, have established track records in conducting and publishing research in HRM/OB/I-O psychology, and show evidence of successful teaching in their respective areas.

NTU is a research-intensive university ranked among the top 25 technological universities in the world. NTU is one of Asia’s leading business schools and is accredited by AACSB and EQUIS. We offer undergraduate degrees in accountancy and business, as well as MBA and Ph.D. degrees. Our MBA program has been ranked among the top three in Asia and among the world’s top 100 MBA programs by The Economist Intelligence Unit for four consecutive years from 2004 to 2007. The Financial Times has also ranked our MBA program world’s top 50 MBA programs in 2008. The School is currently headed by Dean Jiendra Singh, who was former Vice-Dean International Academic Affairs and Saul P. Steinberg Professor of Management at the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. High quality research is strongly encouraged, and is evident from recent publications by faculty members in Academy of Management Journal, Academy of Management Review, Journal of Applied Psychology, Management Science, and Organization Science. NBS offers an internationally-competitive salary commensurate with the candidate’s qualifications and experience. A reduced teaching load is provided to new faculty and research-active faculty, and generous funding support for research and conferences is also available. International faculty enjoy subsidized housing in a 500-acre residential campus environment, on-campus childcare center, and children’s educational allowances for Singapore’s acclaimed international schools.

Complete applications include a letter of application, statements of teaching and research interest, curriculum vitae, and three references. Please refer to http://www.ntu.edu.sg/hr/faculty_guidelines.htm for more details. Please send your application package electronically (as Word of PDF documents) to: Associate Professor Kok-Yee NG, Ph.D. Faculty Search Committee Division of Strategy, Management, and Organization Nanyang Business School Nanyang Technological University Singapore 639798 E-mail: NBS_Search@ntu.edu.sg

Nestlé Research Center (NRC)
The NRC located near Lausanne, Switzerland is one of the leading research laboratories in food and nutritional sciences. With 700 members of staff from 50 nations, NRC has a strong position in the international scientific community supported further by 322 outside scientific contracts and 240 scientific publications in 2007 (learn more about the NRC on www.research.nestle.com).

NRC has an excellent reputation in food and nutrition research that has benefited consumers for over a century. By bringing together its knowledge in nutrition and health, food science, food/consumer interaction, food quality and safety, Nestlé opens the way to develop good food and good life: to offer tasty foods that procure health as well as pleasure for our consumers.

In this global and multicultural environment, Nestlé, a food, nutrition, health and wellness company aims to work with the best scientists in the world.

In 2008, the Consumer Science group part of the Food/Consumer Science Department will open a state-of-the-art consumer testing facility with laboratories dedicated to behavioral and cognitive research studies. The Consumer Science group is looking for a Senior Psychologist/Scientist with expertise in experimental, cognitive or social psychology. We are looking for someone who can:

- Establish new strategic research directions in this area to strengthen scientific capabilities
- Lead multi-disciplinary projects with scientists within and outside of Nestlé to reach research objectives
- Provide consulting and support to other projects within the group or within the Nestlé Research Center
- Mentor more junior scientists to ensure high-quality scientific work within the group
- Effectively communicate the relevance of scientific findings to a wide variety of audiences (business managers, scientists outside of the field, market researchers, etc.)
- Represent Nestlé at international scientific conferences

And who has:

- Ph.D. in experimental, cognitive or social psychology
- 5-7 years of post-Ph.D. Previous research on attention, memory, decision making, and/or food would be a plus
- Strong publication record
- Experience in managing students or more junior scientists
- Proficiency in English and some knowledge of French is a plus
- A strong interest in working on basic and applied research questions
- Excellent communication skills
- Ability to perform alone and within a team

If you are interested in being involved in demanding and innovative research projects within one of the leading research laboratories in food and nutritional sciences worldwide, then apply with us now online (i.e. complete application including CV, motivation letter and reference is mandatory) www.careers.nestle.com

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Exciting opportunities for clinical child psychologists in Japan and England. Live and work overseas under the Educational and Developmental Intervention Services program for U.S. Military Families stationed abroad. Relocation and repatriation provided. Excellent compensation and benefits. Any state license is acceptable. Requirements: Ph.D. and fellowship in CCP from APA-accredited program and two years experience in family centered services to young population. Contact Lynn Romer (800) 852-5678 ext. 156 or E-mail lynrr@magumnmedica1overseas.com
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